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CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

	PAGE
Notes of the Week,	65
EDITORIAL:	
Patriotism Above Party	68
Gold Up—Prices Down	69
The Movement of Prices	71
Silver and Prices	72
Woman's Ways,	73
A Word with the Doctor,	73
A Chapter about Children,	74
Things You Ought to Know	74
Literary Notes,	75
OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS:	
The Free Coinage Question	76
Foreign Facts and Fancies,	76
Among the People	77
Book Reviews,	78
Publications Received	79
Facts and a Few Figures	79
Nuggets and Nubbins,	80

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WHEN Hannibal was encamped before the gates of Rome, the piece of ground occupied by his camp was put up for sale, and brought its usual price. In this way the Romans indicated their unshaken confidence in their final victory over the Carthaginians, even when they could not put an army into the field to face them. This kind of confidence seems to be very much wanting to the friends of the gold standard. They are not satisfied that they are going to win this year, and that the silver people will fail to carry out their policy, so they are beginning to gather up and hoard the yellow metal, in the belief that it will go to a premium after November. The banks of Kansas City have actually suspended gold payments for this reason, and thus take their share in hoarding gold for future profit in selling it.

The bankers of our Eastern cities have wit enough to see that this policy is pusillanimous and desperate. Besides censuring their brethren in Kansas City, they have taken steps to replenish the gold reserve of the National Treasury by paying in gold and taking greenbacks in exchange. There is nothing very heroic in

this procedure. These greenbacks are demand notes which can be converted into gold at the counter of the New York Sub-Treasury at any time. They are payable, indeed, in silver as well as in gold, but as the Treasury pays silver only to those who ask it, they are gold certificates practically, and will be redeemed as such at any date before the next 4th of March.

ON the other hand, this step is eminently politic. It will not do for the gold reserve to fall much below the limit of \$ 00,000,000 fixed, without rhyme or reason, as that needed for the redemption of the greenbacks. If it fell to half that sum, and nothing happened, a sacred superstition of the monometallists would be shaken, if not shattered. Nor will it do for Mr. Carlisle to make another bond issue before next November. This the organs of the monometallists frankly admit, would be ruinous to their cause. They thus concede that those issues of bonds to borrow gold were most distasteful not only to the silver people, but to voters whose support they count upon. Yet, as soon as the election is over, we shall see Mr. Carlisle putting himself once more into the hands of the New York money-lenders to increase the national debt for the sake of monometallism.

Very naturally our creditors abroad and their agents in New York are interested, and are going to do their share. It is said that the foreign bankers are going to furnish sterling exchange to the amount of \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, in order to check the export of gold and obviate the need for a bond issue before November. This is to be done, we are told, by the issue of sixty-day bills, in the confidence that the tide of gold will set toward us before two months have expired. That the bankers are willing to take such a risk is proof how great is the interest of the foreign money-lenders in the maintenance of the gold standard.

THE New York Times recently undertook to enlighten its readers on the question: "What Takes Gold Abroad?" The reader who could derive any intelligible idea of the matter from that article must be endowed with extraordinary perspicacity. He is told, substantially, that whatever we buy from Europe must be paid by the export of our gold; and that gold goes from America to England, Germany and Russia because it is cheaper in America than anywhere else. That the export of the yellow metal has anything to do with the relative amount of our exports and imports, or with the payment of interest and dividends on our enormous loans from Europe, or with our payment for the use of foreign ships, is not even hinted. But this is the sort of stuff that passes for Political Economy in the columns of our great dailies, and these are the data on which the American citizen is asked to make up his mind to vote for "honest money."

What on earth does the writer mean by saying that gold is cheaper in America than in England and Germany? Is not gold the great and unalterable "standard of value" by which the value of every commodity is infallibly ascertained? Even we, who dispute that dogma, cannot imagine that gold differs appreciably in value in those countries. What we do see is that the gold supply of America is made more accessible to all the world than is that

of other countries, through the policy which has forced down the value of our exports in the world's markets, and thus obliged us to export it more heavily in discharge of the three forms of obligation we have mentioned.

THERE is a trifle more of sound sense in "A Talk about Gold" with which ex-Prof. A. L. Perry favors us. He says, with truth, "Gold is not a perfect measure of other valuables, for the simple reason that its own value is variable under demand and supply, just as theirs is." That concession is sufficient to explode all the monometallist arguments. It is true, as Mr. Perry says, that there has been a somewhat increased supply of gold from South Africa and the Rocky Mountains in recent years, but it also is true that old sources of supply have been worked out, and that the net increase is only about 40 per cent. over what was obtained before the War. On the other hand, the increase of the demand for gold through the demonetization of silver, and the exclusive use of gold for international payments and for military hoardings, have created a demand for it, vastly in excess of any increase in the supply. When Prof. Perry says: "I do not believe there has been any appreciation of gold, as compared with general valuables during the past twenty years," he merely shows that he is still as able to shut his eyes to facts, as when he was doing battle for Free Trade.

THE general rally of the friends of silver to the support of Mr. Bryan as a candidate for the Presidency, which we foresaw, has been accomplished. The Silver Republicans, in the address issued from Manitou Springs, and the Silver party, in the action of their Convention at St. Louis, have endorsed the action taken at Chicago without any reserve or qualification. The Populists have done almost as much. Their Convention at St. Louis was divided into two sections. One of them preferred the choice of an independent ticket, and the other, which was found to be decidedly the majority, desired the endorsement of Mr. Bryan. The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency was distasteful to the Populists on many accounts, but especially as a capitalist and a railroad man. They did not want any such balance to Mr. Bryan as he was, and they decided to put in nomination a Southern man of their own party, Mr. Watson of Georgia.

THE monometallist newspapers make the most of this and other slight instances of disagreement among the friends of silver. They will soon have enough to occupy them in their relations to their new recruits from the Democratic party. In New York the relations of the two sets of monometallists are badly strained. Mr. Whitney begins to feel very uncomfortable among the friends of Mr. McKinley, and other Democrats declare they are very much of his mind. His fault finding goes back to the St. Louis Convention. He thinks the Republicans should have been much less diffuse and emphatic in their advocacy of Protection, and in their impeachment of Mr. Cleveland's administration. They should have foreseen that the friends of the gold standard in the Democratic party would be driven to consider the question of joining them, and they should have drafted their platform with a careful regard to Democratic susceptibilities. They should have put "Honest Money" in the forefront and said as little as possible on the other points. Even now it is not too late, Mr. Whitney thinks for Mr. McKinley to nullify the platform by promising that for two years there shall be no radical alteration of the tariff, unless with a view to the increase of revenue.

These propositions are sufficiently modest. They are indeed intelligible only as a plea for a second Democratic ticket, and that Mr. Whitney is known to favor. The Republican party will not cease to be Republican for the sake of Democratic support. It stands pledged to replace the present tariff by one radically protectionist just as soon as it has the power to do so. How it is going to do it, even if it wins this election, in the face of a hostile Senate, is more than we can tell. But its intention is indisputable,

and a good many, if not the majority of its members, will agree with Gen. Torrance, of Chicago, who declares that while he supports McKinley and Hobart, he would rather have free silver and protection than sound money and free trade.

If Mr. Whitney and his friends cannot do as the bolting Republicans have done, if they cannot accept the ticket which represents their ideas about money in spite of their dislike of what it says about protection and other issues, then let them draw out of the alliance and help to put a gold Democrat in nomination.

FROM the business centers of the country, both North and South, we hear of small gatherings of Democrats who refuse to support the Chicago nominees. Everywhere there are groups or instances of people who have given little thought to the silver problem, but have picked up their notions of it from the commercial weeklies of New York. But from all quarters we hear of Democrats rallying to the support of the candidates of their party. A few of those who had been designated as electors have withdrawn their names because they cannot vote for the candidates of their party. But the fewness of these indicates the general solidity of the party. In some cases the character of the men who have declared themselves for free silver has made a marked impression. Judge Gaynor, of Brooklyn, who broke up the Democratic ring and punished the Gravesend election frauds, is one of these. The judge is a man of great energy and probity, or he never could have rendered such service to the cause of pure politics. Unlike the rival Tammany leaders, Messrs. Sheehan and Purroy, he is not simply rallying to the support of his party's ticket. He declares himself a convinced bimetalist and upholds the Chicago platform and ticket on grounds of principle.

Mr. Hill still preserves a solemn silence. He would speak out quick enough if the Republicans were to assure him of either the senatorship or the governorship. But they will not, and his virtue is to go unrewarded. Mr. Cleveland has been equally reticent, but he hardly can refuse to take sides now that a member of his cabinet has declared for Bryan and Sewall. Secretary Hoke Smith is a Georgian editor as well as a cabinet minister, and his newspaper announces that it will support the nominees of the party. Even if the President were willing to pass this over, his friends will not allow him to do so. As in the case of Mr. St. John, it will be urged that the Secretary "misrepresents" the administration; and, with more reason in this case, there will be a demand for his resignation. That Mr. Cleveland will come out for McKinley is not to be expected. His personal sensitiveness precludes the possibility of that. The Republicans took no steps to make his adhesion easy. He will feel all the objections Mr. Whitney expresses, and he will feel them much more keenly. The support of the administration will be given to the third party movement.

THERE is a great demand for campaign literature this year, and this is one of the points in which the gold monometallists are the better off. They have more money to spend in ink and paper, if they have fewer facts and less argument to convey by them. Abuse and name-calling is still their staple, the name Anarchist being the favorite. It is rather unfortunate for them that Johann Most and the violent wing of the Anarchists tender them their hearty support. Johann knows what he is about. When the day of plunder comes, he wants to have as much as possible of the wealth of the country in the hands of the manageable small group of bankers and money-lenders, and to have it in the most portable shape. So he supports the gold standard without reserve. Those of the Anarchists who deprecate violence of any kind, and hope to see government die of atrophy, disclaim support of any monetary policy or legislation. They are no more for silver than for gold.

The Democratic Congressional Committee finds itself in rather a peculiar position in this matter of distributing campaign literature. Its especial object is to aid in the election of Democrats to Congress, and while some of them ask for speeches in defence of gold, others want exactly the opposite. Thus far the Committee has simply complied with the wishes of the candidates, sending the poison to one district and the antidote to the other. It is said, however, that there is likelihood of a disagreement over this, which must result in the establishment of two Committees instead of one.

THE death of Bishop A. C. Coxe, of Western New York, was not unexpected, as the Bishop had outlived the generation to which he belonged. His father was a convert from Quakerism to Presbyterianism, and a man of equal eloquence and eccentricity. The son was a man of better balance, but lacked the masculinity which is so often missed from the clerical character. He and Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, did much to acclimatize the "churchly" verbiage of the Oxford movement; but Bishop Coxe lived to see that movement sweep far beyond the limits he had set for himself. He was a poet of some power, but of mere mannerism, and has left nothing that will long survive him, unless it be the faulty lines,

"We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time."

As a poet he might be said to show the influence of both Keble and Longfellow.

THE centenary of the settlement of Cleveland, Ohio, recalls a memorable era in the growth of the nation. The Western movement of the New Englanders first filled up the fertile valleys of Northern New York, and then sought the North-Western territory. What is now the State of Ohio was settled almost simultaneously by the Scotch-Irish of Western Pennsylvania, and the anti-slavery element from Western Virginia, which mostly settled around Chillicothe. The New Englanders sought the Western Reserve a little later, and they have contributed greatly to the development of the State in intelligence, orderliness and industry. In many cases they went westward as organized congregations, and built a church before they erected their own homes. They are inferior only in their relations to the land. Coming from the barren soil of New England to the richer valleys of New York, and prairies of the West, they seem to have thought the soil must be inexhaustible. Unlike our Pennsylvania Germans, they did not know the importance of giving back in one shape what they took away in another. Lands lost in fertility under their tillage; stock fell in value through winter exposure. In our own times, through the diffusion of agricultural literature, they have mended their faults in great measure, but not entirely so even now.

As Cleveland was settled by the Connecticut Land Company, that State was especially represented by its governor and other officials, and Senator Hawley was the orator of the day.

THE gathering of the Building Association League in Philadelphia recalls the great obligations our city is under to these useful organizations. It was indeed in South Carolina that the earliest association of this kind was formed. But it was to a lawyer resident in our Frankford suburb that we owe their initiation nearly sixty years ago on an extensive scale, and on a plan more simple and practical than had ever been devised. In our city, thanks to the openness of its site, on three sides, and its system of ground rents, these associations have accomplished more than in any other city of the land. It is estimated that twenty per cent. of the real property of Philadelphia is due to their operations; and they have been a substitute for both the savings' banks and the tenement houses of other cities. It was, indeed, their success with us which roused attention in Boston and next

in St. Paul and Chicago. The League now embraces a large number of states and cities.

President Stern was obliged to confess that the associations had suffered sorely from the depression of recent years. He tried to lay the numerous failures to the charge of speculation in costly forms of property. But he had to make the admission that the fall of real estate in value made the great difference between these later years and those of greater prosperity which had preceded them. Yet in spite of this severe and practical criticism of the monetary system under which we are living, the League passed resolutions asking the continuance of that system, in order, we may suppose, that still more associations may find that their assets have so dwindled in value that liquidation will be forced upon them.

ONE of the necessary results of compulsory education is the truant-school—an educational prison in which children have to study behind walls and grated windows, because either they or their parents have been disobedient to the law. In London there is quite a number of these houses of detention, in which the young are fitted for future occupancy of a prison cell, and are trained in acquaintance with the social benevolences. In New York they are coming to find that the law cannot be enforced without them, but there is a very natural hesitancy about establishing them. The objections made to them turn chiefly on the use which selfish parents may make of them to get rid of their children. This is true, for even the free school is too much regarded by such parents as a means to get the children out of the way for a great part of the day. It is due to this feeling that school hours are far too long, and that every attempt to reduce them is resisted from home. But even this abuse is a trifling matter compared with the effect of such schools on the human material crowded into them, and habituated to dispense with home and freedom in its earliest years. The school cannot afford to have the prison as its background.

THE brief prepared by Mr. Storrow, counsel for the Venezuela Republic, and laid before the Venezuela Boundary Commission, constitutes a very strong statement of the case against the British claims. Our British cousins will find it especially difficult to deal with the evidence that Sir Robert Schomburgk's Line has been falsified in the interest of the British case. After being given in one shape on all maps, official or unofficial, for twenty years, it was altered in 1886 to sustain a claim to territory it did not propose to include in Guiana. Very forcible also is the evidence that the Dutch could not have occupied or settled the upper part of the valley of the Essequibo, in which the disputed gold mines are situated. That part of the valley is accessible only from the Orinoco, and its occupation by English miners has necessarily led to the extension of the British claim to the Orinoco, for which there is not a tittle of Dutch or Spanish evidence. It was, in fact, a road from the Orinoco that the government surveyor, Harrison, was constructing, when he was arrested recently by Venezuela. Yet so necessary is that road to the miners that the Guiana authorities are going to persist in completing it, unless Venezuelan troops appear in sufficient numbers to prevent it.

To read the European despatches one might suppose that Macedonia had suddenly precipitated itself into a struggle with its Moslem masters. All there is new is that the struggle has entered the region of diplomacy, after lasting for years past. Germany, following her policy of displacing the Turks, by the Hapsburgs, until the Austrian Duchies shall seek admission to Germany, as the only escape from the position of a hopeless minority among alien peoples, has become very jealous for the Macedonians, and very angry with the Turks. Poor Armenia was needful to nobody, so the "Christian" diplomats left her to suffer the worst the Moslems could do.

PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTY.

WITH the adjournment of the Populist Convention, the preliminary campaign has been brought to a close, and with the nomination by that convention of Mr. Bryan as the Presidential candidate of the People's Party, the rocks that threatened to divide the bimetallic forces and make success impossible, have been safely passed. In nominating Mr. Bryan, the Populist Convention took the patriotic course, and, to make victory assured, it only remains for those who represent the Democratic party to meet the advances of the Populists in a spirit of conciliation, to treat their Populist allies as equals, and worthy of consideration as such.

It is the duty of all Americans to place patriotism before party, and this duty demands that we permit nothing to rest in our path that will serve to scatter, and thereby waste, the votes of those who are convinced that a return of prosperity is dependent on the restoration of bimetallicism, and who are struggling to secure the financial and industrial independence of our producing classes from a moneyed oligarchy that is growing up on the impoverishment of our industrial classes, and that is subtly undermining our political independence. Democrats cannot afford to let petty jealousies or party preferences stand in the way of a cordial union of all bimetallicists. Such a union can alone insure the election of Mr. Bryan and secure the inauguration of that policy which can alone avert the ultimate enslaving of our producing classes to a moneyed aristocracy, through gradual steps of impoverishment, degradation, suffering and despair.

Patriotism demands of the Democratic leaders that they do not permit party prejudices or personal preferences to stand in the way of an agreement with the Populists as to a fusion electoral ticket in all the States. Thereby all bimetallicists can be united in support of Mr. Bryan, thus insuring his election, while such a concentration of votes on the same electoral ticket can be so arranged as to give the Vice Presidency to that candidate polling the greatest number of bimetallic votes, thus insuring the election of either Mr. Watson or Mr. Sewall.

We can see no reason why Mr. Bryan should hesitate to accept the nomination proffered him by the Populist Convention and upon the platform adopted by that Convention. The Populist Convention, as the Democratic Convention, has been characterized by the gold press, and with unreasoning vituperation, as an assemblage of anarchists and communists, of repudiators and confiscationists, and some have gone so far as to speak of its meetings as wild orgies. But the Populist Convention is no more deserving of such abuse than the Democratic Convention held at Chicago a few weeks before. In both cases such epithets as repudiators and confiscationists that have been applied so indiscriminately to the delegates of both conventions, are misplaced. Those who demand that the money that debtors are required to tender in payment of their indebtedness shall be of no greater value, of no greater purchasing power, than the money borrowed, are not repudiators, they are not confiscationists. They are striving in the name of honesty and justness to secure a dollar that will be equitable to both creditor and debtor, that will neither defraud the creditor nor rob the debtor; and to strive to secure a dollar of stable purchasing power, a dollar that will secure to the creditor the repayment of a dollar of the same purchasing power as the dollar loaned, is not repudiation.

The very essence of bimetallicism is honesty, justice, equity, and for gold contractionists who are urging the maintenance of the gold standard that has constantly appreciated during the past twenty years, who demand that all prices be measured, and all debts paid in accordance with this golden monetary yardstick that is twice as long to-day as in 1873, and who oppose the restoration of silver to its place as money because it will check the appreciation of gold that has been chronic since the demonetization of silver, and that has enabled the money loaning classes, the specu-

lative bankers and credit mongers to enrich themselves by defrauding their debtors and impoverishing our producing classes,—for these gold contractionists to passionately assail all bimetallicists as repudiators and confiscationists, is but a reflection on their own honesty of purpose.

The charge that the platform adopted by the Populist party is anarchistic, carries its own refutation, for anarchy denounces any extension of the powers or functions of government as an unmitigated evil, the Anarchist holding that each man should be permitted to work out his own destiny in his own way, and that in the interest of the general weal of mankind it is not necessary that certain rights and relations of man to his fellows should be delegated to the government in order to secure the weaker members of society against the encroachments of the stronger. Thus the Anarchist holds that the strong arm of government is in no way needed to insure to the producer the products of his own toil, and that if every man was left free to follow out his own inclinations, there would be a just distribution of the products of labor.

In short, the Anarchist teaches that no government is necessary, that every man should govern himself. Consequently, such doctrines as those advanced in the Populist platform are repugnant to Anarchy. The reservation to the government and to the exclusion of the individual of the right to issue money would be combated by the Anarchist, for Anarchy would teach that the coinage and issue of money should be left to each individual without any restriction of government whatsoever. So would the governmental ownership of railroads be violently opposed by Anarchists as interfering with the liberty of the individual. Indeed, all government is repugnant to the Anarchist, and in the Populist platform, as in the Democratic platform, we find a demand for the extension of the powers of government. So to anathematize the Populist convention as an assemblage of Anarchists but exposes the ignorance of those who see fit or are paid to traduce all those who are striving to free our people from the grasp of the moneyed cliques.

In recognizing the financial question and the restoration of bimetallicism as the foremost and most vital question before the American people, and in appealing to those of all parties to join hands to bring about the restoration of silver to its place as money, leaving in abeyance for the time all other questions at issue, the delegates to the Populist convention took a patriotic course, for which they deserve great credit.

The platform contains a clear cut enunciation of the principles of the People's party, but to the restoration of silver all other reforms are held for this campaign to be subservient. With the planks on finance no Bimetallicist, Democrat, Populist or Republican can take exception, and we are in hearty accord with the demands that all money shall be issued by and the volume thereof controlled by the national government; that the government must not surrender this sovereign power to the banks; that the mints be opened to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; that the government use its own option as to the payment of its obligations in either gold or silver, and that the government prevent the demonetization of any of the lawful money of the United States by private contract. These, together with a plank deprecating the sale of United States bonds without specific authority of Congress, and a demand that the government provide sufficient money to meet the demands of business and maintain a stability of prices, form the gist of the Populist platform as to finance.

Such declarations are in thorough accord with the platform adopted by the Democratic convention. So also are the planks regarding the Pacific Railroads, condemning the schemes for refunding the indebtedness of these railroads to the government, and denouncing the arbitrary course of the United States Courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt of court and to rule by injunction.

It is a tenet of the Populist party that it is the duty of the government to see that the products of labor are justly distributed, that the many be not despoiled for the benefit of the few, and to the end that all producers shall enjoy a just recompense for their toil, they hold that it is the duty of the government to absorb and operate in the interest of the whole people all such agents in the transportation of wealth as tend in the hands of private corporations to develop into monopolies. They hold that oppression of the people by such monopolies should not be tolerated, neither through the charge of exorbitant rates for transportation or through discrimination on the part of our transportation companies against some localities and some individuals, and in favor of others with whose prosperity the interests of those controlling the transportation companies are bound up. So to the end that all producers may be accorded the same treatment and protected against unjust charges, the platform of the Populist party demands that the government should own and operate our railroads and telegraphs. But they demand that the government assume such ownership in a conservative, not radical manner, and with due regard to the interests of those who have made actual investments of money in such corporations. There is to be done no injustice to those who have made investments of actual capital. Their property is not to be confiscated; but that our producing classes should continue to pay high charges made necessary only if interest is to be earned and paid on watered stock, is an injustice that is not to be tolerated.

If some of those who so anathematize the People's party, would study the platform adopted at St. Louis, they would find little basis for their tirades of abuse. The Populist convention took a patriotic course, and the invitation held out to all parties to subordinate everything to the one great issue which is paramount at this time is one that should at once be met, and in the same spirit, by bimetallicists of all parties.

Let us put patriotism above party, and victory will be assured. Only by so doing can we secure the disenfranchisement of our producing classes from the burdens that grind them down, and that are reducing our wage-earning classes to virtual slavery.

GOLD UP—PRICES DOWN.

ON every hand, in every section of our country, consumers are restricting their purchases. The farmer, through the low prices received for his products, and the wage-earner consequent on enforced idleness and lower wages have been obliged to economize. Receiving less money in recompense for their labor than at any time during the past twenty-five years, they have proportionately less to spend. Consequently, the demand for products, whether of the farm, or mine, or factory, has been restricted, and with curtailed demand, prices have fallen. So in every line of trade, merchants striving to minimize losses consequent on a depreciation of their stock, are buying as near as may be, from hand-to-mouth, and carrying the smallest possible stock of goods.

Consequently, trade is dull, and the productive force of the nation is being wasted in idleness. The mutual demand of the farmer for the products of the mill and of the factory-hand for the products of the farm is much restricted, not because the farmer is well clad, or the factory-hand well fed, not because the farmer has an over-abundance of clothes, or the factory-hand an over-abundance of food, but because each is unable to command the money with which to purchase that which the other could produce in ample abundance, and which he desires to consume. The farmer getting such low prices for his products that his labor yields him little over and above the cost of producing and marketing his crops cannot command the money with which to purchase that which he needs, and he is perforce obliged to piece out old raiment in place of purchasing new. Thus the demand for manufactured goods is lessened, prices of such goods fall and production is curtailed. And with curtailed production comes of neces-

sity enforced idleness and ultimately wage reductions to the wage-earner, for the wage-earner thrown out of work, is impelled irresistibly, sooner or later, to seek work by underbidding his fellow-workman. So the impoverishment of the farmer must be reflected in curtailed demand and lessened production of manufactured goods, and consequent enforced idleness and lower wages to factory hands.

Thus we find the farmer impoverished and buying less of manufactured goods, and the wage-earner equally impoverished, obliged to economize in his purchases of the products of the farm. So we find curtailed demand for commodities in general. Indeed, for everything save gold there is a curtailed demand, and the only exceptions to the resulting and general fall in prices are where the supply of some article has been restricted, either as the result of natural causes or arbitrary restrictions on the production of such products as are monopolized. But for gold the demand is greater than ever. Those striving to secure gold or its equivalent in exchange for their products are ever and anon offering a larger quantity of produce, a greater and greater share of the products of their labor to obtain this precious gold, that grows more valuable, greater and greater in purchasing power, from day to day. So, from day to day, gold goes up as prices go down.

Yet, still the demand for gold for export is unslackened. Our products are lower than ever before, yet not low enough to attract that foreign buying of our products, that great export of our commodities in excess of imports as will suffice to pay our indebtedness abroad, aside from that incurred on account of purchases of merchandise, and thus make unnecessary the export of gold.

It is not that our exports are small in volume that the demand for gold for export is so large, but because the prices realized are so small. Five years ago the export price of a bushel of wheat was \$1.05. July 1st, last, it was sold at .64 $\frac{3}{4}$. Flour brought but \$3.25 per barrel on July 1st, last, where five years before it brought \$4.70; corn but 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel instead of 69; oats but 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ in place of 41; and cotton but 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound on July 1st, last, where five years before it brought 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Thus the debt-paying power of our exports has fallen. Compared with prices ruling January 1, 1891, the price of wheat July 1st, last, was 38 per cent. lower, of flour 30 per cent. lower, of corn 43 per cent. lower, of oats 57 per cent. lower, of cotton 25 per cent. lower. In other words, 62 bushels of wheat went as far in paying our foreign indebtedness in January, 1891, as 100 bushels go to-day, while 70 barrels of flour would have gone as far as 100 to-day, and for three pounds of cotton exported in January, 1891, we realized as much as we realize for four pounds exported to-day.

In the face of this ruinous fall in prices, it is not surprising that our exports should have fallen short of providing the means for paying in full the charges on our foreign indebtedness aside from paying for the commodities we export, and that, consequently, the export of gold has been so persistent. The demand for this gold has fallen on the Treasury, and so the drain on the Treasury reserve has been constant. Time and again, during the past few years, have we seen this reserve depleted, and the Government pledge the national credit for gold with which to replenish it, only to see the reserve again depleted, and the Government again sell its bonds for gold.

With each issue of bonds has come contraction of our currency consequent on piling up the borrowed gold in the Treasury, and with such contraction has come a steady fall in prices. Nor has the money that has thus been withdrawn from circulation and piled up in the Treasury, found its way back again into the channels of industry, as the gold borrowed has been withdrawn from the Treasury. The gold has been withdrawn through the presentation of greenbacks and Treasury notes, chiefly by those exchange bankers desiring gold for export, and just as the gold has been paid out of the Treasury, greenbacks and Treasury notes

have been piled up in its place. Thus as gold has been withdrawn no increase in our circulation has resulted, for greenbacks and Treasury notes have been withdrawn from circulation to an amount equal to the gold withdrawn from the Treasury vaults. But this is not all, for the greater part of the gold thus withdrawn has been exported. So there has been nothing to take the place of the greenbacks and Treasury notes withdrawn from circulation and presented to the Treasury for redemption in gold by those exchange bankers having need of gold for export. Consequently each withdrawal of gold has represented a further contraction of our currency.

In only one way has the money borrowed and piled up in the Treasury found its way back again into circulation and that is through the disbursements by the Treasury of large sums of greenbacks, redeemed with borrowed gold, to meet the great deficits in the national revenues of the past three years, and amounting in all to \$147,000,000. Of the \$290,000,000 of money borrowed during the past three years, this amount, \$147,000,000, has found its way again into circulation in this way, but as the result of the bond issues, over \$140,000,000 still remains piled up in the Treasury and withdrawn from circulation.

Just before the last bond issue, February 1, 1896, the money of all kinds in circulation in the United States was estimated by the Treasury Department at \$1,589,720,607, and three months later at \$1,528,629,463, or a contraction of our circulation by over \$61,000,000. This was, of course, consequent on the last bond issue whereby \$111,000,000 of gold were turned into the Treasury. Part of this gold was obtained abroad and was not withdrawn from circulation, and part was on April 1, still on deposit with certain of the national banks, so that together with the coinage of gold and silver in the interim and the increase of bank circulation between February and April 1 the absolute contraction of our currency consequent on the bond issue of February last amounted to \$61,000,000. Coincident with this contraction was a fall in prices between February 1, 1896, and April 1, of nearly five per cent.

Since April 1, exports of gold have been large, and this gold has been obtained from the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks that have been piled up in the Treasury in place of the gold withdrawn, and thus effectually withdrawn from circulation. Some of these greenbacks have been paid out to meet the excess in expenses over revenues for the months of April and May, and there have been additions to our currency through coinage and the issue of bank notes. But these additions to our currency have not been sufficient to offset the contraction of our currency consequent on the export of gold, the piling up of greenbacks and Treasury notes in the Treasury in place of the gold withdrawn, and the retirement of several millions of silver certificates and Treasury notes.

So we find the amount of moneys of all kinds in circulation in the United States, estimated by the Treasury Department, at \$1,509,725,200 on July 1, last, in place of \$1,528,629,463 on April 1, a contraction of \$19,000,000 during the three months. In view of this contraction a further fall in prices is to be expected, and by reference to a table of index numbers that will be found in another part of this issue, it will be seen that prices were nearly three per cent. lower on July 1, than on April 1, and nearly eight per cent. lower than at the beginning of the present year.

This fall has much impaired the debt-paying power of the commodities we export, and so we find that our exports though increased in volume, have not sufficed to meet our indebtedness abroad, and that consequently exports of gold have continued almost without intermission. During the first three weeks of July, these exports assumed such proportions and the drain on the gold reserve became so great that it was seen to be but a question of a few weeks at most, unless steps were taken to check this outflow of gold, until another bond issue would be a necessity under the fiscal policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland.

In the face of the Presidential election it was seen that

another bond issue would be a severe blow to the gold contractionists, and so steps were taken to avert it. The New York banks, followed by those of Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, deposited gold with the Treasury in sufficient volume to restore the reserve to a mark considerably in excess of \$100,000,000, and the exchange bankers, under the lead of Mr. Morgan, took such steps, we are told, as will prevent any drain on our gold for export during the next two months. In the furtherance of this object, it is reported that the exchange bankers will borrow abroad \$50,000,000, or if necessary, \$75,000,000, and draw against this borrowed money to meet the demands of remitters. Thus it is hoped to supply the demands for remittances abroad with borrowed money, until such time as the cotton crop begins to move, and the demand for remittances can be supplied with bills drawn against exports of cotton. The necessity of providing, artificially, exchange to an amount of \$50,000,000 or perhaps \$75,000,000 in order to prevent the export of gold during the next two months, shows how large is our current indebtedness to Europe and how large the exports of gold would have to be to meet it if such indebtedness was not postponed by borrowing, a postponement for which the gold contractionists hope to have arranged.

But borrowing is at best but a temporary expedient to avert gold exports. Under the gold standard their continuance is inevitable. Prices will fall lower and lower just as gold is exported, but there is little likelihood that this will result in a check to gold exports, for though imports of commodities may be checked and the volume of exports stimulated, such increase must in large measure be negated by the fall in prices realized. Then there are the great charges on our foreign indebtedness, fixed interest charges that call for dollars not commodities. And it is this foreign indebtedness that makes it impossible for us to prevent gold exports under the gold standard.

We can only keep our gold by making our commodities more attractive, that is cheaper to our foreign creditors than gold. In other words the prices we ask for our commodities must be as low as in any part of the globe from whence our foreign creditors can fill their needs. Under the gold standard this means lower and lower prices just as gold appreciates as measured by silver and our silver competitors are thus enabled to offer their produce at lower and lower gold prices.

And though lower prices may lead to increased exports, they will lead to a proportionate increase in the burdens of our foreign indebtedness. Therefore lower prices will not prove an effective preventive to gold exports. Our producers will be impoverished but gold exports will still go on.

But by restoring bimetallism we can check gold exports. By raising the gold price of silver we can make an enlarged market, and at better prices, for our products, for with the rise in the gold price of silver sure to follow the opening of our mints to silver and a consequent increased use for silver and decreased demand for gold, the gold cost of everything bought in silver using countries will rise, and so the British and other trader will find it cheaper to buy in America than elsewhere although obliged to pay higher prices than now. Then our foreign creditors will take our commodities in preference to gold and pay for them better prices, while just as prices rise the burden of our indebtedness will decrease.

Only by restoring bimetallism can we keep our gold. Under the gold standard the ultimate export of our gold and the suspension of gold payments is inevitable, for we cannot forever postpone the payment of interest on our foreign indebtedness, let alone the principal, by piling mortgage on mortgage and interest charge on interest charge.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.—*Locke.*

THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES.

THE fact referred to in a foregoing editorial that the foreign exchange bankers deem it necessary, in order to stave off gold exports during the next two months, to provide, by borrowing in Europe, a fund of \$50,000,000, against which they may draw and sell bills of exchange to those having remittances to make abroad, shows how great is the demand for gold for export. And to keep this gold at home there is only one way, for borrowing is only a make-shift. That way is to offer our produce at lower prices, to give more of our products in exchange for this precious gold.

So it is that gold goes up and prices down. To what extent prices have fallen since January 1st, 1891, is indicated by the appended table of index numbers based on quotations compiled by *Bradstreet's*. To find an index number for any commodity, the price at any subsequent or previous date to that taken as a basis for comparison must be divided by the price ruling at the period taken for comparison. This will give the percentage of fall or rise in price. For instance the price of wheat on July 1st, was 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel. This price divided by the price ruling January 1st, 1891, which was \$1.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ per bushel will give

the index number for wheat for July 1st, 1896, as compared to January 1st, 1891. Thus we will arrive at an index number of 62.05 for wheat which indicates that the price of wheat was 37.95 per cent. lower on July 1st, last, than on January 1st, 1891. In the same way the index number is arrived at for every commodity and to obtain the general index number for a group of articles, it is only necessary to add together the index numbers of each of the different commodities and divide the sum by the number of articles in the group.

The general index number which is given in the last column of the following table is based on one hundred commodities and is arrived at by adding together the index numbers representing the percentage of fall or rise in the price of each separate commodity as compared to the price ruling January 1st, 1891, and dividing the sum by 100. The figures representing the index numbers in the table given below may be considered to represent the number of dollars that it would require to purchase, at the various dates, the same quantity of goods as \$100 on January 1st, 1891. Thus we find that on July 1st, last, \$78.81 (see last column), would purchase as great a quantity of commodities in general as \$81.29 three months before, as \$85.29 six months before or \$100 on January 1st, 1891.

SUMMARY OF INDEX NUMBERS.

	Silver.	Breadstuffs, 6 Articles.	Live Stock, 4 Articles.	Provisions, 24 Articles.	Hides and Leather, 4 Articles.	Raw and Manufactured Textiles, 11 Articles.	Metals, 12 Articles.	Coal and Coke, 4 Articles.	Mineral and Vegetable Oils, 7 Articles.	Naval Stores, 3 Articles.	Building Materials, 7 Articles.	Chemicals, 11 Articles.	Miscellaneous, 7 Articles.	General Index Number, 100 Articles.
January 1, 1891...	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
April 1.....	94.25	118.31	116.98	105.34	100.52	98.57	92.84	98.05	99.34	110.60	97.37	98.70	100.38	101.96
July 1.....	98.21	103.90	110.38	100.40	98.26	95.60	95.22	99.89	94.76	111.61	95.24	90.69	100.56	98.28
October 1.....	93.42	97.94	112.49	98.09	96.62	96.25	90.10	102.10	87.18	104.41	87.88	89.35	89.03	94.71
January 1, 1892...	91.02	97.17	104.35	95.08	94.13	96.15	89.01	98.19	83.82	94.19	90.86	88.31	93.93	93.12
April 1.....	83.83	89.45	110.13	97.96	91.60	96.20	84.02	99.77	83.17	104.42	92.81	85.64	91.31	92.87
July 1.....	84.51	92.58	113.53	97.56	95.28	97.50	81.99	100.02	81.42	88.57	89.53	87.03	99.53	92.85
October 1.....	79.76	82.77	104.88	104.24	94.32	95.89	81.93	103.46	84.38	84.17	90.02	88.04	95.82	93.60
January 1, 1893...	79.52	80.59	119.68	113.45	93.47	105.41	80.24	103.94	92.10	81.24	90.57	90.05	104.70	98.42
April 1.....	80.	79.99	125.28	115.84	95.28	102.92	81.26	97.72	98.23	81.99	87.91	92.74	109.29	99.75
July 1.....	69.94	73.62	110.01	109.32	92.76	90.62	77.09	94.43	90.81	79.63	85.34	89.69	100.69	93.39
October 1.....	71.62	74.82	108.34	107.34	90.44	84.41	74.16	92.41	90.19	77.11	83.71	89.52	100.42	91.43
January 1, 1894...	65.87	68.46	101.33	97.45	89.28	86.89	67.93	89.77	90.89	75.87	86.33	88.18	97.03	87.59
April 1.....	58.21	70.38	97.78	92.97	89.90	79.49	66.11	85.98	92.09	77.34	80.05	89.25	90.76	84.70
July 1.....	60.59	74.32	92.42	93.70	83.57	78.31	66.13	83.11	92.86	89.39	78.71	85.96	91.45	84.40
October 1.....	60.84	69.08	101.57	97.68	86.38	74.32	64.25	79.82	90.46	81.64	75.12	79.89	82.89	82.81
January 1, 1895...	57.51	70.58	84.88	91.79	90.19	69.18	59.99	78.33	91.23	76.32	81.84	77.76	79.62	79.74
April 1.....	64.67	72.45	104.41	97.31	96.48	69.68	60.26	79.34	100.26	85.65	79.05	76.77	74.51	82.59
July 1.....	63.95	75.83	100.54	93.59	131.99	74.53	69.10	81.53	108.18	87.85	80.68	76.38	81.87	86.05
October 1.....	64.31	62.53	79.54	86.56	132.36	81.48	75.82	89.36	102.85	88.10	82.40	77.95	86.68	84.88
January 1, 1896...	63.95	59.59	73.83	85.93	107.07	79.96	67.42	96.97	108.22	81.19	87.40	96.27	91.14	85.29
April 1.....	65.39	63.73	68.47	83.60	97.74	73.08	67.25	90.85	99.01	82.66	88.22	82.86	90.15	81.29
July 1.....	66.23	55.70	73.29	78.64	101.28	72.34	67.11	93.73	*91.67	94.28	85.67	81.70	82.11	†78.81

*Six Articles. †Ninety-nine Articles.

A glance at the above table will show that live-stock, hides and leather, coal and coke and naval stores, are the only groups of articles that show an advance in prices over those ruling three months ago. All other groups show a decline more or less marked and the general index number indicates a fall in prices as compared to those of three months ago of nearly three per cent.

And for commodities that show an advance in prices there

are exceptional causes. The advance in prices in those few articles that show an advance over three months since, is due not to that healthy increase in demand which would be the forerunner of returning prosperity and better prices generally but of a restricted supply, a supply restricted in some notable instances by arbitrary, not natural causes. Thus the price of anthracite coal has advanced to a marked degree but this is due not to an increase

in demand but entirely to a curtailment of production by the coal companies with a view to raising prices. The result is of course to put the price of coal up to the consumer while reducing the real wage of the miner who is thrown into enforced idleness. Thus the advance in the price of coal has injured and impoverished, not benefited and enriched the community at large. A healthy and natural rise in prices, consequent on increased demand is ever beneficial but an enhanced price as the result of arbitrarily restricted production is ever baneful.

An advance in prices consequent on increased demand must benefit all classes and none more than the wage earner, for it means increased production, increased employment for wage-earners and higher wages. But an advance in prices consequent on arbitrarily restricted production must impoverish the wage-earner, for curtailed production means idleness for many wage-earners and enforced idleness means lower wages for all.

Prosperity cannot return until the fall in prices is checked, and until the demand for commodities increases, prices cannot rise. And while the supply of money is restricted, the demand for goods cannot be increased; for he who has not money or cannot command money, cannot purchase commodities. The demand for commodities consists of the supply of money in the possession of those desirous of exchanging it for the products of others. Hence to decrease the amount of money in circulation is to decrease the effective demand for goods and cause a fall in prices.

The first requisite to renewed prosperity is, therefore, to increase the supply of money, so as to check the constant appreciation of money, as now represented by gold. And to check the appreciation of gold there is only one way, and that is to decrease the demand, which can be done by restoring silver to its place as money. Decrease the demand for gold by the use of silver as money equally with gold and prosperity will return; for just as we decrease the demand for gold, the demand for commodities will increase.

SILVER AND PRICES.

THE reciprocal relation between the prices of silver and wheat and cotton is simply this. So long as the cost of production in silver-using countries, and as paid in silver, does not change with changes in the gold price of silver, it is clear the gold price at which silver-using peoples can part with their produce must vary just as gold rises or falls as measured in their currency. Now since 1873 and the great fall in silver as measured by gold, set in, the ounce of silver has lost none of its purchasing or producing power in silver-using countries. Consequently such peoples can, and without reducing their profit on production one jot, sell just as much produce for the ounce of silver to-day that costs in gold but 69 cents, as they could for the ounce of silver that formerly cost over \$1.29. So to gold standard countries they can sell for 69 cents in gold or its equivalent just as much of their produce as they could for \$1.29 before 1873.

Our planters and farmers who have had to contend with this competition in the European markets have, of course, been obliged to cut prices; for though their competitors have asked and received the same price in silver, the equivalent of this silver price in gold has fallen, just as the gold-price of silver has fallen.

The purchasing power of silver money in silver standard countries is of course fixed by the relation between the quantity of silver in circulation and the demands for money by those having goods to exchange for it. To increase the quantity of silver in circulation, so as to outstrip the demand for it, can of course have but one result. It must cheapen money and cause prices to rise. On the other hand, to decrease the quantity of silver in circulation while the demand remains the same or increases, is to make money in such countries scarce and prices correspondingly low.

In the same way in gold standard countries prices are dependent on the volume of credits and the quantity of money in circu-

lation, which in turn are dependent on the stock of gold available for redemption purposes; for scarce money means dear money and dear money low prices, just as a plentiful supply of money means cheap money, and cheap money high prices.

Before 1873, and when a parity was maintained between gold and silver, a stability of prices existed the world over, but when the western nations discarded silver as a money metal, closed their mints against it and established themselves practically on a gold basis they destroyed all connection between the currencies of gold and silver-standard countries, so that now the course of prices in silver-using countries is quite independent of the movement of prices in gold-standard countries. So we find prices falling in gold-standard countries while they have remained stable in silver-standard countries, and this has given our silver-using competitors a great advantage.

Before silver was demonetized and the mints of the great nations of the western world, excepting England, were open to the free coinage of silver, the United States, France and the other countries of the Latin Union being on a bimetallic and Germany and Austria on a silver basis—the movement of prices remained the same the world over. When gold became relatively scarce, silver to a degree took its place as money in the currencies of the bimetallic nations of the western world with the result that the tendency of gold to rise and prices to fall was minimized, and that to such a degree as gold rose, silver rose likewise, so that the effect on prices was the same all over the globe.

On the other hand, when, as after the discoveries of gold in California and Australia, the production of that metal increased greatly, with the result that gold became more abundant, the tendency of gold to fall and prices to rise was minimized by the enlarged use of gold and relatively decreased use of silver in the bimetallic nations of the western world. As gold became more abundant in the western world, silver was exported to the Orient. So the volume of currency increased not only in gold-using but in silver-using countries as the result of the increased production of gold. Consequently prices rose in silver-using as well as gold-using countries.

So previous to 1873, when the combined stock of gold and silver in the world grew scarce relatively to the demand for money either as a result of a falling off in the supply of gold or of silver or of both precious metals, prices fell the world over. On the other hand when the combined stock of the world's supply of gold and silver grew more plentiful compared to the needs of a growing population prices rose in silver-standard as well as gold-standard countries, even though the increased stock of metal available for money was due to an increased production of gold. Consequently the whole world was on an equal plane of competition.

But now prices in silver-using countries are independent to a great degree of changes in the production of gold, just as are prices in gold-using countries independent of changes in the production of silver. And what is true of the production or supply of gold and silver is also true of the demand. An increased demand for gold in gold-using countries has no effect on the demand for silver in silver-using countries, and consequently though prices may rise in gold-using countries, in silver-using countries they may remain unchanged. So it is that though gold has grown scarcer relatively to the increased demands thrown upon it and consequently dearer, the purchasing power of silver in silver-using countries has remained the same, so that the only effect on silver-using peoples of the appreciation of gold has been to enable them to sell their products for a smaller gold price thereby underbidding our producers and displacing our products from the markets of Europe.

Before 1873 the gold price of silver was fixed, but prices of wheat and cotton previous to 1873 as of other produce did not, of course, remain fixed, but aside from changes affecting peculiarly the price of wheat and cotton, from year to year, short crops,

etc., rose as the silver and gold of the world collectively became more plentiful relatively to the demand, and fell as the world's stock of gold and silver became relatively scarce and dear. But the silver price of wheat and cotton in silver-using countries rose and fell, just as the gold price in gold standard countries rose and fell, for money in silver-using countries became dear and cheap; that is, the purchasing power increased and decreased in silver-using countries in conjunction with fluctuations in the value of money in gold standard countries. Consequently, the producers in silver-using countries had no artificial advantage in production over our producers and their competition for the markets of Europe cut but a small figure.

But while both gold and silver were used jointly as money, prices were much more stable, for they were compared to a measure that was subject to changes only as the result of an increase or decrease in the joint stock of gold and silver in the world as compared to the demands for money. Thus an increased production of one metal was often equalized by a decreased supply of the other so that the effect on prices of changes in production of either of the precious metals was minimized. But now there is nothing to equalize the demand for the two metals, the demand for silver in silver-using countries being quite independent of the demand for gold in gold standard countries. Consequently, the purchasing power of silver varies without any connection with the fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold.

There is, therefore, no longer any stability of prices or exchanges between the silver-using and gold-using nations of the world, and we have found, by bitter experience, that while gold has appreciated, silver has remained stable in purchasing power. While prices have fallen greatly in gold standard countries they have fallen in silver using countries very little or not at all. So, owing to the premium on gold, as measured in silver, the silver-using peoples are able to sell their products for one-half the price in gold that they could before gold commanded any premium in silver. And this fact has placed them at a great advantage in competition with the producers of gold standard countries for the cost of production in gold standard countries has not fallen by anything like one-half since the marked divergence in the value of gold and silver first appeared after the demonetization of silver in 1873.

Of course our producers where coming into competition with the producers of silver-using countries have been obliged to cut gold prices with the fall in silver as measured by gold, or rather the appreciation of gold that has enabled their competitors to accept a smaller gold price. Consequently, our farmers and planters have been impoverished, for they have been obliged to sell their wheat and cotton, coming as it does in the European markets into competition with the wheat and cotton of silver-using countries, at a lower and lower price, from year to year, just as the premium on gold, as measured by silver, has increased, and our competitors have been enabled to reduce the gold prices they ask and still realize the same price in silver, which is to them the same actual price for the cost of production in silver-using countries has not risen at all with the depreciation of silver as measured by gold.

Clearly our duty to our people demands that we take away this bounty from our competitors by opening our mints to silver, and thus restoring the parity between gold and silver.

Madame Adam, well known as the editor of the Parisian *Nouvelle Revue*, insists that the "musicales" that have of late years become so popular in the French capital have materially injured conversation. She intends to gather about her the thirty or forty women still in Paris who, in her opinion, can converse, and, in accordance with this design, inscribes her invitations with the words "To talk," instead of with the stereotyped words "Music" or "Dancing."

WOMAN'S WAYS.

BURSTING in from school or play,
This is what the children say;
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by,
"Where's mother?"

From the weary bed of pain
This same question comes again;
From the boy with sparkling eyes
Bearing home his earliest prize;
From the bronzed and bearded son,
Perils past and honors won;
"Where's mother?"

Burden with a lonely task;
One day we may vainly ask
For the comfort of her face,
For the rest of her embrace;
Let us love her while we may,
Well for us that we can say
"Where's mother?"

Mother with untiring hands
At the post of duty stands,
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone
Of the children as they cry,
Ever as the days go by,
"Where's mother?"

—J. R. Eastwood.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox: As a rule, when a woman opens the door of an artistic career with one hand, she shuts the door on domestic happiness with the other.

Mrs. Maggie Norvell has charge of the lighthouse at the head of the passes, Port Eads, La. The bell, which sounds on foggy nights over the black waters of the passes, is always rung by Mrs. Norvell herself. There are about twenty women lighthouse keepers in the United States alone.

The latest development of the new woman is as a mariner. The colony of Victoria boasts of one woman who is ambitious to become second mate on a foreign-going steamship. She made a formal application for examination, which was refused by the Marine Board, but she is not discouraged, and intends to try in England.

When Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered to give a new gown to the wife of every man who voted for her brother. When she made this offer at a political gathering some one shouted, "Miss Wilberforce forever!" Whereupon she pleasantly observed: "I thank you very much for the good-will expressed, but, really, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."

Miss Mabel Beardsley, the sister of Aubrey Beardsley, who has recently become an actress, is thus described by *The Sketch*: "As a child she used to recite at various concerts and 'At Homes.' Later on she became a High School teacher, having obtained first-class honors in the Higher Cambridge Locals, and was among the first five of those who intended to take up teaching. On account of this success she was offered a scholarship at Newham College by Miss Gladstone. During her brief theatrical career she has played Mrs. Wanklyn in 'John-a-Dreams,' Lady Basil-don in 'An Ideal Husband,' and has been understudying at the Haymarket and Criterion. She made her debut in London as Edith in 'Dearest Mamma,' with great success at a matinee not long ago."

A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

TINCTURE of myrrh dropped into the water is an excellent wash for the mouth and the throat; the proper proportions are ten drops of myrrh to a glass of water.

In case of insomnia a frequent change of pillows will sometimes induce sleep. Excellent results almost invariably follow a gentle bathing of the head, neck, arms and hands. The water must be of an agreeable temperature—neither hot nor cold.

The cheapest and surest remedy for hard or soft corns is turpentine. If a little of this is rubbed on a corn every evening for about two weeks the corn and roots will both come entirely out and will not re-appear in any form. If the turpentine runs on

to the adjoining skin it will cause a little soreness, but otherwise the remedy is as painless as it is efficient.

An excellent food for an invalid who has grown tired of the beef juice and beef tea is a beef jelly. Cut a pound of the lean of beef as for beef tea, and cover it with a pint of cold water. Pour into a double boiler and stand aside half an hour, then put over the fire and heat to the boiling point and simmer half an hour. Skim the surface to remove any particles of grease. Soak one-third of a box of gelatine in two tablespoonfuls of cold water, and pour the hot broth over it. Season to taste with salt, and pour into small cups to harden. Do not strain the broth, though a clearer looking jelly will be the result, as part of the nutriment is taken out by straining.

The following recipe has been found specially effective in stubborn cases of rheumatism: One new egg well beaten, half a pint of vinegar, an ounce of spirits of turpentine, half an ounce of camphor. These ingredients must first be beaten together thoroughly, then put in a bottle and shaken for ten minutes, after which it should be corked tightly to keep out the air. In half an hour it will be ready for use. It should be applied three or four times a day, and for rheumatism in the head it should be rubbed on the back of the neck and behind the ears. It will keep for an indefinite time, and, in fact, is rather improved by age.

H. R., New York, writes: "I am frequently called upon to do more or less mental work and I suffer occasionally from nervous headaches. Please recommend a remedy." The granular effervescent preparation of hydrobromate of caffeine is usually beneficial in such cases. One or two teaspoonfuls should be taken as required.

The best dentifrice is charcoal powder. Besides cleaning the teeth it acts as a deodorizer, leaving the mouth fresh and free from any fetid odor.

Tartar is an earthy-like incrustation deposited on the teeth from the saliva. If, through neglect, it has been allowed to collect around the roots of the teeth, it should be carefully scraped off with some sharp instrument. It is best to have a dentist remove it. Some people are so negligent as to allow such a quantity to collect that several teeth become soldered together, and if one of them decays, and it is necessary to extract it, it becomes almost impossible for the dentist to do so without removing all.

A decayed tooth, however painless, which has a sharp edge, or which in breaking off leaves a pointed stump behind it, should be at once filled, as the irritation caused by the tongue rubbing upon it is a frequent origin of cancer. It is well to wash the mouth out several times a day with milk or magnesia.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

OVER the hills and far away,
A little boy steals from his morning play
And under the blossoming apple tree
He lies and he dreams of the things to be;
Of battles fought and of victories won,
Of wrongs o'erthrown and of great deeds done—
Of the valor that he shall prove some day,
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away
It's oh, for the toil the livelong day!
But it mattereth not to the soul aflame
With a love for riches and power and fame!
On, O man! while the sun is high—
On to the certain joys that lie
Yonder where blazeth the noon of day;
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away,
An old man lingers at close of day,
Now that his journey is almost done,
His battles fought and his victories won—
The old-time honesty and truth,
The trustfulness and the friends of youth,
Home and mother—where are they?
Over the hills and far away—
Over the years, and far away!

—Eugene Field.

She is a wise mother who allots to each of her children a small bed. From the time the baby occupies the cot alone, on through childhood, he should have a bed to himself. Such pretty little affairs of white iron and brass come for the nursery that it is hard to resist them, apart from hygienic reasons.

Man begins life helpless. The babe is in paroxysms of fear the moment its nurse leaves it alone, and it comes so slowly to any power of self protection that mothers say the salvation of life and health of a young child is a perpetual miracle.

Mother—Don't you feel able to sit up to-day?

Boy—No, mamma. I am so queer.

Mother—Well, let me see. I think you will be able to go to school on Monday. To-day is Saturday and—

Boy (jumping out of bed)—Saturday! I thought it was Friday.

An appetizing and healthy "good night" lunch for the children may be made of the scraps of nice, clean bread. Put the bits, thick and thin, in a baking pan in the oven, where they will brown evenly and lightly, clear through. When a light brown and crisp to the center, roll on a clean table or cloth with a rolling pin until it is a fine "grit." Bottle and keep dry. A teaspoonful or two in good rich milk makes a light, palatable and digestible supper for anybody.

Your eighteen-year-old boy may have a good deal of Latin and cube root, says an exchange, but unless he can do the things enumerated below he is not even ordinarily well equipped as a business man or a man of the world. Can he do them?

Write a good, legible hand.

Write a good, sensible letter.

Speak and write good English.

Draw an ordinary bank check.

Take it to the proper place in the bank to get it cashed.

Add a column of figures rapidly and accurately.

Make out an ordinary account.

Write an ordinary promissory note.

Measure a pile of lumber in your shed.

Spell all the words he knows how to use.

Write an advertisement for the local paper.

Make neat and correct entries in day-book and ledger.

Tell the number of bushels of wheat in your largest bin and their value at current rates.

Tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day.

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

QUITO, Ecuador, is the only city in the world in which the sun rises and sets at six o'clock the year round. The reason of this is that it is situated exactly on the equator.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many. Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places. A feeble man can see the farms that are fenced and tilled, the houses that are built. The strong man sees the possible houses and farms. His eye makes estates as fast as the sun breeds clouds.—Emerson.

Rolling an umbrella is an art that few understand. The right way is to take hold of the ends of the ribs and the stick with the same hand, and hold them tightly together to prevent their twisting while the covering is being rolled around with the other hand. In this way an umbrella may be as tightly rolled as when it came from the factory. It is the twisting of the ribs out of shape around the stick that spoils the looks of an umbrella.

The Yale lock manufacturers have proved that in a patent lock having six "steps," each capable of being reduced in height twenty times, the number of changes or combinations will be 86,400. Further, that as the drill pin and the pipes of the keys may be made of three different sizes, the total number of changes will be 2,592,600. In keys of the smallest size the total number of changes through which they can be run is 648,000; while in those of large size the number can be increased to not less than 7,776,000 different changes.

Notice.

Chairmen of committees desiring to engage a speaker to advocate the free coinage of silver, should write to Luther S. Kauffman, Room 603, Hale Building, 1326 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. He is an able speaker, who can convince his audience.

LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE MAGAZINE WRITERS,
AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

The Woman's Journal, Boston, Mass., had an excellent portrait and biographical sketch, last week, of Miss Mary G. Hay, the accomplished and energetic chairman of the Central Committee of the National American Suffrage Association. *The Journal*, by the way, is one of the best weeklies in this country, or elsewhere, for that matter, devoted to the educational, industrial, political and other interests of woman.

**

The Hesperion, a prosperous and well-edited quarterly, edited and published by Alexander N. de Meril, St. Louis, Mo., has in its current issue "A Dead Past, Bury thy Dead," illustrated; "Joking With Death," and "What of the Future?" *The Hesperion* is a magazine of excellent literary merit.

**

"Golfers" is the latest name applied to the impressionist school of art, because they try to do their work with the fewest number of strokes.

**

Among the noteworthy articles in the magazines and other periodicals that reached the literary desk this week are:

McClure's for August.—"Biography of Abraham Lincoln," illustrated; five short stories, one of them by Octave Thanet, and another by Stephen Crane.

Kit-Kat, "Survival of Love's Fittest," continued, by Mrs. Hungerford.

The Home Queen for August.—"Healthful and Wise Motherhood," "Fashionable Dissipation."

The Paper World.—"Niagara Falls in Harness," illustrated; "The Modern Printing Press," "The Newspaper Industry."

The Typographical Journal.—"Proof Reading," illustrated biographical sketches of James J. Dailey and other prominent compositors.

The Hesperion.—"Joking With Death," "What of the Future?"

The American Magazine for August.—"Woman's Share in Art," "Typical National Flowers," "The Scarlet Scar."

**

It is announced that M. Jules Lemaitre is about to resign his post as dramatic critic of the *Journal des Debats*, because he has found that his weekly article made too many demands on his time, which he intends to devote to original and creative work.

**

Magdalena Thoreson, the Norwegian poetess, lives at an advanced age at Bergen, Norway. One of her plays, "Inden Dore" (Indoors), has been recently given at the Dagmar Theatre, in Copenhagen. Mme. Thoreson is the mother-in-law of Hendrik Ibsen.

**

The author of "Criminal Statistics," an English book, asserts that authors, editors and journalists furnish a larger proportion of criminals in England than any other profession. In France the notaries enjoy the same reputation.

**

News from the pioneer towns of South Africa is very frequently characterized by quaint humor. A Bulawayo paper, for instance, lately contained the following paragraph: "In consequence of the local baker departing suddenly from our midst, regretted by all his friends except his creditors, Bulawayo has been without bread the greater part of the week." In one issue of *The Friend* of the Free State there appeared a paragraph to the effect that through the illness of "our reporter, who had to leave the Rand" the previous day, the editor regrets to state that "we have been unable to furnish as full a report as usual." An-

other South African journal failed to appear for a week and then came out with an explanation to the effect that the cause of its temporary non-appearance was the mysterious disappearance of the Kaffir "boys" who usually supplied the "steam power" for the machine.

**

Ex-Consul Waller is about to make Kansas City his permanent home, and will become the editor of *The American Citizen*, which was formerly the property of C. H. J. Taylor. Mr. Waller has the ability to make *The Citizen* a good newspaper and a paying one.

**

Whether is Carlyle or Dr. Brewer right as to the origin of the word "gazette?" Carlyle traces its origin to the fact that "the first Venetian news sheet was sold for a gazza, or farthing, and named Gazette" ("French Revolution," part 2, book 1, chapter 4, at end). Dr. Brewer says that "the first newspapers were issued in Venice by the government and came out in manuscript once a month during the war of 1563 between the Venetians and Turks. The intelligence was read publicly in certain places, and the fee for hearing it read was one gazetta," etc. ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," fourteenth edition).

**

An English paper journal says that the invention of envelopes is within the memory of middle-aged persons, and was the result of a Brighton, England, stationer's endeavor to make his store look attractive. He took a fancy for ornamenting his store windows with high piles of paper, graduated from the largest to the smallest size in use. To bring his pyramid to a point he cut cardboard into very minute squares. Ladies took these cards to be small-sized notepaper, and voted it "perfectly lovely." So great was the demand that the stationer found it desirable to cut paper the size so much admired. But there was one difficulty. The little notes were so small that when folded there was no space for address, so after some thought the idea of an envelope pierced the stationer's brain. He had them cut by a metal plate, and soon, so great was the demand, he commissioned a dozen houses to manufacture them for him. From such small beginnings came this important branch of the stationery business.

**

The physicians of Mrs. Humphrey Ward have ordered her to discontinue her literary labors for a long time.

**

Rosa Young, a direct descendant of one of the Pitcairn mutineers, and a woman of considerable intelligence, is writing a history of the Pitcairn colony.

**

Harper's Magazine for August, is one of the brightest and most refreshing mid-summer numbers that come to the literary desk. Its wealth of stories, poems, sketches, and miscellaneous articles, capitally illustrated, makes it a most desirable companion at the sea-shore, in the mountains or elsewhere.

**

Of all the giddy flightsome periodicals with which the reading public have been dosed for many years, by all odds the most eccentric is *Le Petit Journal des Refusees*, published at 523 Market Street, San Francisco, by "James Marrion, second Redacteur en-Chef." Send 16 cents to the gifted "Redacteur-en-Chef," and he'll present you with the first, and possibly the last, number of this literary and artistic nightmare.

**

Near Ardenlee, Scotland, there is a unique advertisement, made of flower beds. The beds are each a gigantic letter, forty feet in length, the whole forming the words "Glasgow News." The total length of the line is 123 feet; area covered by the letters, 14,845 feet. The advertisement is on the side of a hill, and being of bright-colored flowers, can be read from a distance of four and a half miles.

OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE FREE COINAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN :

THE following letter was sent the editors of the *Ledger*, *Times*, and two other so-called "sound,-honest,-money" papers, but they refuse to publish it. Self-styled "honest" money organs have no use for "honest" discussion. A. K.

Editor of the *Public Ledger* :—

DEAR SIR :—I desire to call your attention to two conflicting assertions regarding the free coinage question that are now circulating through the press of the country—the contradictory nature of which must become apparent to any but the most prejudiced reader. It is stated that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, means that the owners of silver will make a profit of 87 per cent. by taking silver bullion to the mint and having it coined into dollars. On the other hand it is claimed that free silver coinage means a debased currency and a reduction of the present purchasing power of the dollar to one half. Now, if the latter statement be true, the former is untrue. If the coinage of silver adds nothing to its purchasing power, then its owners can make no profit by passing such a measure. If, on the other hand, free coinage raises the purchasing power of silver, so that silver owners make the profit of 87 per cent., it follows that the assertions of silverites that coinage governs bullion values is correct. Hence the charge that free coinage means a depreciated currency is unsound. The circulation of these two opposed statements, side by side, can hardly be expected to assist the cause of sound finance. Again in Wednesday's issue of the *Ledger*, Mr. C. Stuart Patterson assures us that law cannot add to the purchasing power of silver or gold, which must at all times be governed by their market value. But what governs their market value? Supply and demand, both of which are very greatly influenced by legislation. When the law declares that so many grains of gold or silver shall constitute a dollar and become legal tender, it at once opens an enormous field for their employment and creates for them an almost unlimited demand. Hence, market values are governed by coinage laws. Of course, if the coinage of a metal were fixed below what its bullion value was before the coinage law was passed, the law would be inoperative, for no one would wish to sacrifice part of the commodity value of his possessions. That gold owes to legislation its high value to-day, no one who has studied the question, and who understands the law of supply and demand, will deny. The value conferred by law upon gold, is a monopolistic value, by which it is given an exclusive privilege of settling debts. Abolish that legal fiction, called the standard of value, and all laws restraining the issuance of paper money universally, and it will then be possible to ascertain the true commodity-value of both gold and silver. There is not a single country in the world transacting business honestly upon a gold basis. The commerce of this and other so-called "gold standard" countries is built upon a promise-to-pay-gold basis.

The present contention regarding the use of two metals for monetary purposes is hardly creditable to our much vaunted civilization. Back in the Lycurgan age it was known to the Ancient Greeks that the purchasing power of money had little or nothing to do with the material composing it; that the unit of value or purchasing power was not a certain weight or mass of metal, but depended upon the number of monetary units in circulation, and hence was constantly fluctuating with their supply and demand. Consequently, the people of Sparta, Byzantium, Athens and other nations made their money of a cheap material, but rigidly restricted the number of pieces issued. Discs of iron, bronze and leather were used, and all substitutes were prohibited. This system was in use for many centuries and existed in Rome during the best days of the Republic. The money question is not a metallurgical question. It is purely an arithmetical one. And the fight to-day is a monopolistic one for the control of credit, and this is based upon a contention solely over the number of dollars that shall be placed in circulation. The very men who are fighting silver to-day would fight gold should its supply suddenly and materially increase. Considering the scarcity of gold, that it is controlled by a powerful syndicate that can hoard it, take it out of the country or send it back whenever they wish, it does seem, to any unprejudiced man, the height of folly to build a nation's industries upon so insecure, so fickle, so insignificant a basis. It leads to the issuance of unlimited promises to pay gold—since the quantity of metal is far too small for commercial transactions without credit, and hence the world is always within sight

of a panic—contingent upon whether creditors would demand gold or not.

Professor Jevons once said that the English gold-standard monetary system would end if five per cent. of those entitled to gold should demand it at one time. Surely such a system is hardly worthy the applause it is now receiving as a safe, sound monetary system?

Yours for the truth,

ARTHUR KITSON.

708 Provident Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

CANADA proposes to erect a suitable monument to John and Sebastian Cabot, at Bristol, England, in commemoration of the voyage they took in 1497, starting from that port and ending in the discovery of the Canadian coast.

After carefully looking after the survivors of the Ehlers expedition and conveying them back to German territory in the Governor's yacht, Merrie England, the British New Guinea Company sent in their bill to the heirs of the explorer for all the services rendered to the expedition.

Magdalen College, Oxford, at this year's *Encaenia*, revived a pretty custom that had fallen into disuse since 1766, and which might be copied by some of our colleges in the hot commencement season. On St. John the Baptist's Day, the University sermon was preached from the outdoor pulpit in the outer quadrangle. The pulpit was draped with old hangings, bearing the initials of the founder of the college, William Waynflete, and the date—1617. The outdoor sermon was given up on account of the rise of Methodism, it being thought to encourage field preaching.

Aconcagua, the highest peak on the Western hemisphere, is to be attempted again this fall by Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald, who explored the New Zealand Alps. If he succeeds in getting to the top, which is 23,200 feet above sea level, he will beat the highest mountain-climbing record, Sir W. M. Conway's 22,600 feet ascent of Pioneer Peak in the Himalayas. Dr. Güssfeldt has tried Aconcagua, but got into trouble with his guides and had to turn back 2,000 feet from the summit. Mr. Fitzgerald will have in his party the Swiss guide Zurbriggen, who accompanied him in New Zealand and was with Conway in the Himalayas.

Paulin Delpont, of La Roque, a lad nine years of age, is the latest prophet to appear in France. Though he has received no education, he is described as speaking pure French, and even Latin, when he has his fits of inspiration, and he is also said to have made most curious prophecies. He declares that he has seen numerous apparitions, and especially the spirits of St. Amans, St. Joseph and St. Paulin. What seems to be the most curious circumstance is his alleged ability to guess secrets and to discover hidden things. Thus he is credited with having discovered the place where the bells of the old Church of St. Amans were buried. He indicated the spot, and declared that in digging two skeletons would first be found, and that below them the bells would be discovered. The excavation was begun, with the result that two skeletons were unearthed. The digging is now being continued with ardor, in the expectation of finding the bells. People from the surrounding country are flocking in thousands to La Roque.

An interesting case of mimicry in plants is described in the *Botanical Gazette*, that of the seeds of the "Philippine Island bean," from the coast near Manila, which so closely resemble the quartz pebbles among which they fall, in shape, size, color, lustre, hardness and stratification, as to be indistinguishable from them except by a very close examination. The size and shape of the beans are both very variable, ranging from four to nine-tenths of an inch in length; some perfectly resemble well-rounded beach pebbles, while others mimic pebbles which have been broken across. Their color varies from moderately dark to light drab, some giving a faint greenish tinge; others resemble pebbles of chalcedony or of crystallized quartz. Nearly all the specimens show a series of approximately parallel darker lines passing round, very suggestive of stratification. All are quite hard, cut only with difficulty with a knife, and give a clinking sound when shaken together in the hand. They are not affected by soaking in sea-water.

Wanamaker's

Gas and Oil Stoves A SUMMER subject—gas and oil stoves. The number of houses in this city not yet provided with them counts scores of thousands. To neglect the subject is folly, for they save good money for fuel and they lighten greatly the heavy summer cares of cook and housekeeper.

Here is a part of our story concerning them.

GAS RANGES—The most elegant and satisfactory gas range in the market. The reduced prices put the range in position and carry a guarantee.

2 sawed burners, \$15.00 from \$18.
3 sawed burners, \$17.50 from \$20.
4 sawed burners \$20.00 from \$22.

GAS STOVES—burner gas stove with 6 ft. of tubing, 68c.
3 burners, \$1.75; 3 burners \$2.75.
They give large results from little fuel.

OIL STOVES—1 burner, 65c. 2 burners, \$1.10.
3 burners, \$1.65.
1 burner high steel frame Oil Ranges at \$1.75 reduced from \$13.50, only \$5 to sell.

Interior Decoration FOR wood flooring in beautiful designs, for wall paper of choice patterns, for rich and artistic wall decorations, consult our carpet and upholstery stores. For combinations of work in furnishing see the department heads. Great and increasing success in these lines marks our progress with interior decorations.

Second floor, Thirteenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS.

A superb stock of soft and laundered styles to select from, at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$5.00.

Women's Waists—either laundered or soft collar and cuffs, in Percale and Lawn, latest shapes, choicest styles, all colorings. Earlier prices, 75 cents and \$1.00; now 50c

Women's Shirt Waists—laundered collar and cuffs, very full pleated back and front, laundered perfectly. Earlier price, \$1.00; now 65c

Women's Shirt Waists—of fine Madras, Zephyrs, Percales and Lawns, in either laundered or soft effects, richest colorings, latest styles and shapes. Earlier prices, \$1.50 and \$2.00; now \$1.00

Women's Waists—a superb line, laundered and soft effects, in all the finest materials, at one-quarter to one-half earlier prices.

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS.

Several lots that we want to close at once—hence these reduced prices:

Men's Cheviot Shirts—good quality, slightly soiled. Reduced from 35 and 50 cents to 25c

Men's Cheviot and Madras Shirts—well made, perfect in every way. Reduced from 75 cents to 50c

Men's Laundered Percale Shirts—in beautiful patterns. Reduced from 75 cents to 58c

Men's Laundered Percale Shirts—in choice styles with two detachable collars, the regular \$1.00 quality, at 68c

Strawbridge & Clothier,

PHILADELPHIA.

Please mention The American.

AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Sincere and Cordial Endorsements of The American Come to us from All Classes and from Every Section of the Country.—A Few Specimen Bricks.

A Dignified and Forceful Journal.

I am an admirer of THE AMERICAN, and cannot but contrast the dignified, forceful and logical tone of same with the storm of libel, mis-statement and—am I radical in saying blackguardism?—against everything and everyone bimetallic, with which our gold bug press has been filled during the past few weeks.

If THE AMERICAN was placed in the hands of every intelligent and patriotic citizen, the gold bug's crop of gudgeons would be wofully less before November next.

Yours very truly,

ISAAC DAVIS, JR.

Philadelphia, July 25th, 1896.

A Complete Work.

Your valuable book on "Bimetallism" is the most complete work I ever saw; it meets my views exactly. I appreciate it very much.

G. W. LANGMADE, Delevan, N. Y.

Honest and Logical.

I believe Mr. Barker to be the fairest, clearest, and most logical writer on the subject of Bimetallism in the country.

RICHARD BURK, Milwaukee, Wis.

Brings Terror into the Enemy's Camp.

THE AMERICAN is creating consternation among the English Tories of America wherever it reaches the public. May the good work go on. The North-west will give its electoral vote for W. J. Bryan.

W. T. LAFOLLETTE, Editor,

Missouri Valley Journal, Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Worth its Weight in Greenbacks.

I inclose P. O. order to amount of \$3.00 for which post to each of the following named persons one copy of THE AMERICAN, for six months, and one copy of Mr. Barker's work on "Bimetallism, &c.," paper bound. Commence, if you can, with July 4th issue. Last week I ordered THE AMERICAN, together with copies of Mr. Barker's publication, "Bimetallism," to seven of my acquaintances throughout the States, together with a renewal subscription of my own for another 12 months. Incidentally I mentioned this to a few of my associates, with the result that I mail you the names of three new subscribers. I consider each issue of THE AMERICAN "worth its weight in greenbacks," and did Eastern bimetallicists have the cause of silver remonetization as much at heart as we Rocky Mountain inhabitants, many more copies of THE AMERICAN would find access to households. The repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing clause in special session of Congress in 1893, was the last straw that broke the backs of us silver producing people. Gold, there is comparatively little, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I wish that each individual subscriber to your valuable paper would take upon himself or herself the little additional labor of securing one or two new subscribers. This costs but \$1.00 for each copy for six months, or until after the election. Won't our Eastern people come to our (their own as well) rescue, and help us win this great fight of the people—the producers as against usurers and parasites? We are flesh of their flesh, and blood of their blood.

Very truly, etc.,

OLIVER LEISER, M. D.

Anaconda, Montana, July 25th, 1896.

Reading Railroad

ANTHRACITE COAL.

NO SMOKE. NO CINDERS.

ON AND AFTER MAY 17, 1896.

Trains Leave Reading Terminal, - Philadelphia.

Via, L. V. R. R.
Buffalo Day Express } daily 9.00 A. M.
Parlor and Dining Car }
Black Diamond Express } weekdays
For Buffalo (Parlor Car) } 12.30 P. M.
Buffalo and Chicago Express } daily 6.34 P. M.
Sleeping Cars } 9.45 P. M.
Williamsport Express, week-days, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05 P. M. Daily (Sleeper) 11.30 P. M.
Lock Haven, Clearfield and Bellefonte Express (Sleeper) daily, except Saturday, 11.30 P. M.

For New York

Leave Reading Terminal, 4.10, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 12.45, (dining car), 1.30, 3.05, 4.00, 4.02, 5.00, 6.10, 7.30, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night. Sundays—4.10, 8.30, 9.30, 10.10, 11.50 (dining car) A. M., 1.30, 3.55, 6.10, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night.

Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 3.55, 7.59, 10.09, 10.32, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 3.55, A. M., 10.32, 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.00, 8.30, 4.00 (two-hour train), 4.30 (two-hour train), 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 8.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

Parlor cars on all day express trains and sleeping cars on night trains to and from New York.
FOR BETHLEHEM, EASTON AND POINTS IN LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, 6.05, 8.00, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.34, 9.45 P. M. Sundays, 6.25, 8.32, 9.00 A. M., 1.10, 4.20, 6.34, 9.45 P. M. (9.45 P. M. does not connect for Easton on Sunday.)

For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45, 11.06 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.35 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M. (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 1.42, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 7.30 A. M. Accom., 6.15 P. M.
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Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves: Week-days—Express, 9.00 A. M., 2.00 (Saturdays only, 3.00), 4.00, 5.00 P. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.30, 6.30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 9.00, 10.00 A. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.45 P. M.

Leave Atlantic City Depot: Week-days—Express, 7.00, 9.00, A. M., 3.30, 5.30, . M. Accom., 6.50, 8.15 A. M., 4.32 P. M. Sundays—Express, 4.00, 5.30, 8.00 P. M. Accom., 7.15 A. M., 4.15 P. M.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

JERSEY STREET AND JERSEY LANE. By H. C. Bunner. New
York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A short time ago the author of these delightful sketches
of urban and rural life passed away. The editor of *Puck*, Mr.
Bunner, had won a name as a funny man, yet it is not as a funny
man that he most deserves to be remembered. The drolleries
which appeared in the comic weekly over his name, while amus-
ing, are but poor efforts besides those bits of pathos and the many
pictures of nature in her everyday dress which Mr. Bunner gave
us from time to time in the last dozen years, or, perhaps, for
longer. In the sketches collected in the present dainty volume,
we find a warmth, a sympathy, a tenderness which could hardly have
expression in purely comic or humorous writings. The sketches
deal with characters whom Mr. Bunner met in his own village,
and he tells us of them, of their lives, and of their homely mis-
haps and simple joys in a manner that is wholly entertaining.
The sketches are illumined with a quiet humor that is captivating,
and a touch of pathos here and there surprises the reader who is
not familiar with Mr. Bunner's work. Of the six stories pre-
sented in this binding we like best "The Lost Child." But in
every one from "Jersey and Mulberry" to "A Letter from Town,"
there is something which can be enjoyed, and enjoyed thoroughly.
The illustration of the book by Frost, Clinedinst, I. R. Wiles, and
Kenneth Frazier is admirable, and the cover, paper and binding
are of the best.

CHECKERS. By Henry M. Blossom, Jr. Chicago: Herbert S.
Stone & Company. Cloth, \$1.25.

We are not familiar with Mr. Blossom's name, but we cer-
tainly hope to know him better; for the interesting little story
that is before us is fresh in spirit and indicates an acquaintance
with a life which contains promising possibilities in the line of
fiction, and these, it is to be trusted, the author of "Checkers"
will, later on, develop. Checkers is the soubriquet of a young
man known professionally as a "tout"—who is, in other words,
one of those despised creatures who frequent race tracks and offer
"tips" upon the horses in the hope of some small compensation.
Checkers, however, as is soon seen, is not the ignorant, vicious
fellow that might be imagined. He possesses shrewdness, a keen
wit and a kind, true heart, and his low occupation is largely the
result of a tragedy in his past life. The story of this tragedy and
of how, embittered, broken-hearted, and without ambition,
Checkers sank into bad habits, and, finally, became a race track
attache, is told with a lightness of touch and a sympathy that are
admirable. In parts the narrative is pathetic in the extreme, and
again there are flashes of humor of genuine worth. The slang of
Checkers is rich and amusing, and the reader finds himself irresist-
ibly drawn to the hero of the book from the start. As is invari-
ably the case with the work of this publishing house, the paper,
binding and typography are a delight to the eye.

A FIRST FLEET FAMILY. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffrey.
New York: MacMillan & Co.

Who has not read Mr. Becke's stories of life on the South
Sea Islands has missed some of the most picturesque tales of half-
civilized life which this century has given us. To those who have
been readers of Mr. Becke's tales, the present book, bearing his
name as collaborator in the authorship, will be taken up eagerly,
and, we may say, will be laid down again only when every page
has been read, and then with reluctance. We suspect that Mr.
Becke is responsible for the greater part of the writing of the story
in hand. At least, it evinces the same understanding of wild life,
and the same power of pictorial portrayal which characterized his
previous works and which are their chief charms. The book is a
romance of a semi-historical cast. Its sub-title gives some hint
of its nature: "A hitherto unpublished narrative of certain
remarkable adventures compiled from the papers of Sergeant
William Dew of the Marines." Dew was a law-breaker and
enlisted in the Botany Bay Expedition. He became a marine and
passed a number of years at Norfolk Island and Port Jackson.
Meanwhile, he fell in love with a lady's maid, and the romance,
which gives texture to the ensuing narrative of thrilling enter-
prises, is told with address. The descriptive portions of the book
are strong and vivid, and the authors' fondness for and ability to
handle dramatic situations is amply shown. Mr. Becke and Mr.
Jeffery are to be congratulated upon presenting a tale that is full
of color and incident and which affords an interesting view of the
conditions of penal and military life at the time the New South
Wales colony was established.

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Please mention The American.

WITH THE FATHERS; Studies in the History of the United States. By John Bach McMaster. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The papers which make up this volume have nearly all, if not all, been printed in magazines, yet their appearance in bound form will be an occasion for re-reading them, which may profitably be taken advantage of by every American citizen. Professor McMaster's splendid scholarship and ability to handle and present facts in a fashion that makes them interesting always is too well known to call for comment here. It is sufficient to say that in these dozen and more studies we find the same sober consideration of the various questions discussed which characterizes all of the author's work. The scope and nature of the papers is indicated by the following titles, taken at random: "The Third Term Tradition," "A Century of Constitutional Interpretation," "The Struggle for Territory," and "The Framers and the Framing of the Constitution."

UNDER the caption of "A Short Financial Catechism," Mr. W. K. Carr, of Washington, has prepared, for free distribution, a clear, concise and remarkably complete synopsis of the silver question. With brevity, but pointedly, Mr. Carr discusses, within the compass of the 42 small pages that comprise this pamphlet, the effect of a growing scarcity of money, and consequent decline of prices on the progress and advancement of the human race; he stamps as fallacies the theories of overproduction and cheapening of production advanced by the gold-monometallists to account for the fall in prices, and he shows that the true cause is to be found in the appreciation of gold, consequent on the demonetization of silver. The cause of the continuous export of gold he clearly sets forth; he touches tellingly on the various bugaboos and imaginary dangers of free coinage raised by the gold contractionists, and he concludes by showing how the restoration of silver would lead to a rise in prices, and how this rise would benefit all producers, farmers, manufacturers, wage earners.

As we have said, Mr. Carr has issued this little pamphlet for free distribution, hoping to aid our impoverished producing classes in their struggle to free themselves from dependence on a moneyed oligarchy. For a copy address W. K. CARR, 1008 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

LOVE GONE ASTRAY. By Albert Ross. New York: G. W. Dillingham (received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia). Cloth, 50c.
WHEELS, a Bicycle Romance. By A. Wheeler. New York: G. W. Dillingham (received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia). Paper, 50c.
DANGER LINE REACHED. A plain statement of fact on the Money Question by Hon. C. A. Hadley. Chicago: E. A. Weeks & Company.
THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS. By James H. Teller, with introduction by Henry M. Teller. Chicago: The Schulte Publishing Co. Paper, 25c.
THE NEW DEMOCRACY AND ITS PROPHET. By Chas. R. Tuttle. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Paper, 10c.

FACTS AND A FEW FIGURES.

It is said that the various countries of the world now use 13,400 different kinds of postage stamps.

Recent advices from London lead the Californian fruit men to believe that the product of their orchards will soon become popular in England.

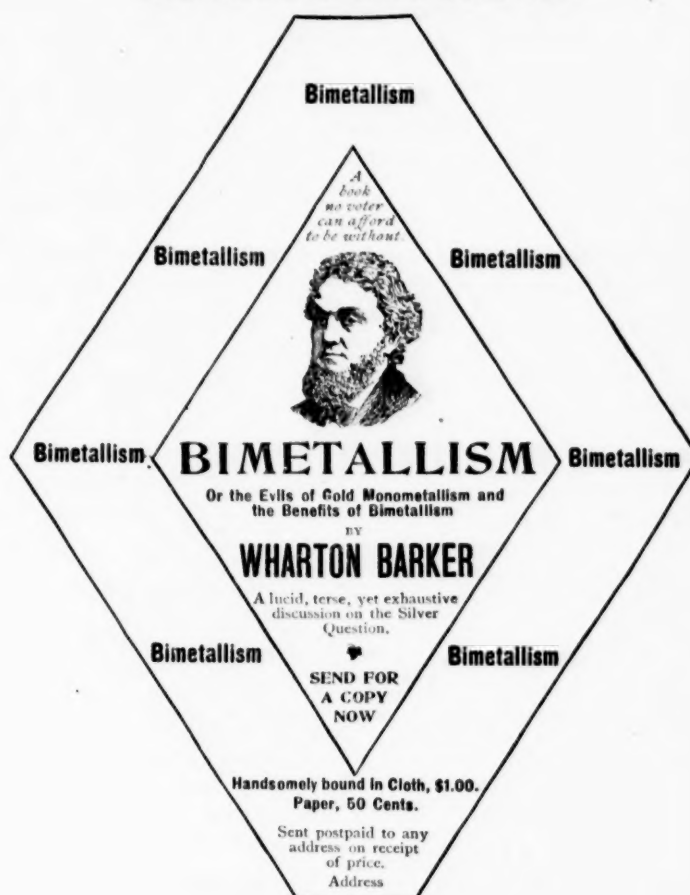
Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, of a right to manufacture the article specified during the term of seventeen years.

An immense fortune has been made by Peter Muller in the preparation and sale of cod-liver oil. He employs 70,000 persons on the Loffoden Islands of Norway.

Mohammedan depositors in the Post Office savings banks are enriching the British Government, as their religion forbids them to receive interest. They insist on taking out no more than they have put in.

Lodz, in western Poland, which is now called the Polish Manchester, has grown in the last ten years from a town of 50,000 inhabitants to one of 300,000. They are nearly all engaged

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in cotton spinning. The growth of the place is ascribed to the prohibitive Russian duties, which compelled foreign traders to set up their mills within the Russian boundary.

The licensed victuallers of England, which include all the saloon keepers in the kingdom, employ an excessive legal staff, print a newspaper of their own, possess a beneficial organization and an insurance company, and own several millions in real estate. Two hundred and thirty thousand licenses to sell beer were granted in England in 1895.

A dry process for extracting gold has been devised, the ore being subjected to the action of a spray of mercury. A wide iron pipe is bent into a spiral, and holds at the bottom of each bend a quantity of mercury, which does not completely close the passage. The ore, ground fine, enters this through a hopper and is blown through by a current air, which forces the mercury into a spray, so that it comes into contact with the particles of gold in the powdered ore which is being blown through. The gold amalgamates with the mercury. The dust is carried on to the next bend, where it goes through the same process, and this is repeated as often as is necessary. In the trials with coarse gold dust most of the gold was recovered at the first bend.

NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

BIDDEFORD is laughing over a letter from one of its summer residents, a Lowell, Mass., woman, who says of her recalcitrant spouse: "With the help of two policemen, the Judge and God, a loving husband and kind father has been returned to the bosom of his family."

Between Paris doctors:

"How do you manage, my dear fellow, to get your pay entire?"

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Bobbie—"Mother, were all the bad men destroyed by the flood?"

Mother—"Yes, my son."

Bobbie (who has just received a whipping from his father)—"When is there going to be another flood?"

A delicate taste and refined manners at the table are not among the characteristics of the Suffolk peasant. One to whom some castor oil had been sent as a gift when he was ill sent the next day with a request for "some more of Mme. Groome's nice gravy." At a tithe dinner an old farmer, having some bread sauce handed to him, took as much as could be conveyed to his mouth on the top of a knife blade, and having tasted it, said: "Don't chuse none." Another, by way of expressing approval of a particular pudding, remarked that he "could rise in the night time and eat it," and a third, supposing he would get but one plate, shoveled his fish bones under the table.

The Westminster Gazette tells a story of a curate who once was intrusted by his vicar, who was rather deaf, with the delivery of two notices, which were to be given out in a certain order. Unfortunately, the curate forgot what he had been told, and reversed the notices, which related to baptism and new hymn-books. The curate began on the hymn-books, stating that in future a new form of hymn book would be used in the service of the church. He then passed on to baptism, and said that the clergy had noticed with sorrow that more parents did not bring their children to be baptized. All parents should bring their babies to church to be baptized at the earliest opportunity. "And for the benefit of those who have none," remarked the vicar who thought the notice just given out referred to the hymn-books, "I may mention that they may be purchased in the vestry after service—stiff backs, 1s. 6d.; limp backs, 1s."

Women are now admitted to lectures at Edinburgh University, where they sit on the front seats. Recently eight women were attending Professor Tait's lecture on the geometric forms of crystals.

"An octahedron, gentlemen," said the professor, "is a body with eight plane faces. For example—

"Look at the front bench," broke in the disguised voice of a male student, who, fortunately for the safety of his flowing locks, was hidden away in one of the back seats.



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We seek to save the people from the blight of the English-Hebrews' 200 cent "honest" dollar, which has laid the land in waste and ashes, and demand the restoration of that financial system which made this country the greatest, richest and most prosperous under the sun, and caused its flag to be respected in every quarter of the globe.

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